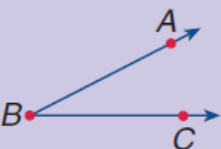
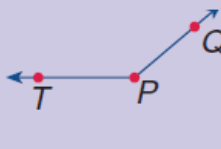








Chapter 5: Angles.


Angles are named using the two methods described below...

Angle	Method 1	Method 2
	$\angle ABC$ $\angle CBA$ or $\hat{A}BC$	$\angle B$ or \hat{B}
	$\angle TPQ$ $\angle QPT$ or $\hat{Q}PT$	$\angle P$ or \hat{P}

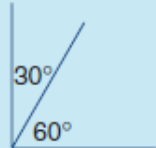
Angles are classified according to the criteria described below...

Type	acute	right	obtuse	straight	reflex	revolution
Size	less than 90°	90°	between 90° and 180°	180°	between 180° and 360°	360°
Diagram						

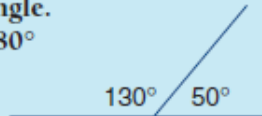
Angle sums of right and straight angles, and angles at a point are described below...



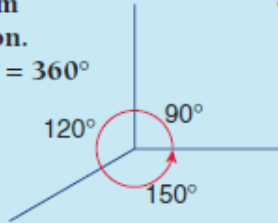
- Adjacent complementary angles** form a right angle.
eg $30^\circ + 60^\circ = 90^\circ$



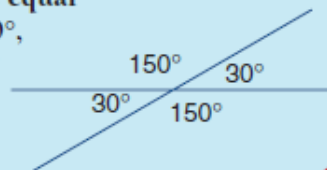
- Adjacent supplementary angles** form a straight angle.
eg $130^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$



- Angles at a point** form an angle of revolution.
eg $120^\circ + 90^\circ + 150^\circ = 360^\circ$




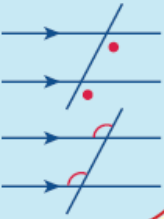
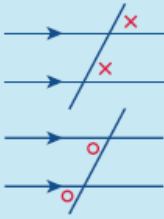
- Vertically opposite angles**, formed when straight lines intersect, are equal
eg $150^\circ = 150^\circ$,
 $30^\circ = 30^\circ$




Angles and Parallel Lines (Blue / Black Extension)

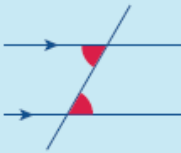
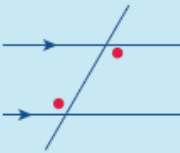
Corresponding angles and Transversals...

 When two lines are parallel, four pairs of equal *corresponding angles* are formed by a transversal.




Alternate Angles...

 When two lines are parallel, two pairs of equal *alternate angles* are formed by a transversal.



Co-interior Angles...

 When two lines are parallel, the two pairs of *co-interior angles* formed by a transversal are supplementary.

